

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE

WHOLE NO. 478

...started from a reliable source that up
...clock-to-day no one at Moultrie was
...shots from Sumpter penetrate
...ating battery below the water line.
...few shots fired by Major Anderson,
...this morning knocked the chimneys
...the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie.
...or Anderson's only hope now is to hold
...aid from the ships.
...ships are making in toward Morris'
...with a view to land troops and silence
...terrier there.
...Sumpter is undoubtedly on fire. Tho'
...men raging all around it. Major An-
...has thrown out a raft loaded with
...men are passing up buckets of water to
...quench the fire. The fort is severely dis-
...The men on the raft are now ob-
...from Morris Island; with glass-
...can be seen skipping over the water
...making the unprotected raft. Great
...is created among the poor fellows. "It
...sured that Morris Island is now

fort. He scarcely fired a gun. At eleven o'clock flames were bursting from the port bores. The destruction of the ship was inevitable. In a few seconds, two of them large steamers went over the bar. The largest appeared to be engaging Morris Island. The flames have nearly subsided in Fort M, but Major Anderson does not fire there. Besiegers left the wharf just as a boat for Morris Island. The excitement is increasing. The excitement is increasing.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 13.

The fort was unconsciously surrendered. It has just come that Ex-Senator Chester A. Manning, W. Percher Miles, and landed and marched to Fort Pickens. It followed by a dense crowd with reported that ten men of Fort Sumter and, and that the Federal flag was shot from the Palmetto Guard on Morris.

2,000 about were fired.
Carolinians were hurt.
Anderson and his men, under guard,
cried to Morris Island.
Shells are ringing out a merry peal, and
the men are engaged in every demonstration.
It is estimated that there are 9,000 men
on the island and the neighbor-

FOURTH DESPATCH.
LESTON, April 13.—I have seen W.
Miles. He has just returned from a
sumpter. He has assured me that so one
at Sumpter. This is reliable and
ended to arrest all previous reports about

FIFTH DESPATCH.
Anderson has reached the city, and is
of Gen. Beauregard.
The people sympathetic with Major Anderson
abhor those who were in the steamer
and in sight of our people, and
are anxious to reinforce

SIXTH DESPATCH.
 Ninth Regiment 11,000 strong, has
 the Courier office on their way to
 land. There are 10,000 men under
 the harbour and on the coast.
 SEVENTH DESPATCH.
 Magrath, who has just returned, says
 powder and officers' quarters at
 are all burned down. One of the
 are wounded.
 It will be taken possession of to-night
 Confederate troops.
 PHILADELPHIA, April 13.
 The feeling is rampant here, though the
 are incredulous as to Sumner.
 The officers of the Washington Brigade
 and one of the Americans met to-night.
 I be ready to march in five days.
 Fort Sumner.
 (in the New York Tribune, April 10.)
 enabled to state with positive cer-
 at the principal object of the mili-

harbor within the past four days is of Fort Sumter.

It is hoped that the expedition could not be sent forth without being properly equipped; and accordingly the men employed are sufficient to suppress, if any warlike opposition that may be made by the rebels entrenched around the harbor. It is hoped that better success may prevail among the leaders who are at Montgomery, to whom as well as to the authorities in Charleston, the expedition was yesterday duly notified by messengers sent by the Government.

It is hoped that they may be able to allow the necessary stores to be conveyed to Fort Sumter, and the infusion of blood may thus be given to the cause.

But if this hope should prove disappointed, the expedition will not, therefore, as the Stars and Stripes of the West, be renounced. If rebellious cannon are directed upon the flag of the United States, the Government will not shrink from an errand of peace, we may be sure.

what force for operations on land off Charleston to-night or to-morrow say, but we judge that they must be some 2,000 of the best fighting service of the Government, armed and provided for the duty they were to perform. Ample conveying men, horses and guns of the expedition. Its command—Col. Harvey Brown of the 2nd an officer of tried gallantry and As the weather has been favorable so that all the vessels of the fleet rendezvous sometime to-morrow, and of course no time is to be lost in getting the troops on small steamers of which three expeditions, will be sent in to their stores of food and fuel for destruction; and if allowed to pass on they will be well and there will be no but if repelled by force, the rebels any unnecessary delay to tonight is still a power in the United

How Advertisements.

Removal—Mrs. Bond.
Notice—Geo. Evans.
Village Lots in Newmarket—H. J. Boulton.
Money Saved in Money Earned—B. Lee.
Notice—A. Boulton.
Interesting News—A. Henderson.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Express Train 8.40 a.m.
Mail Train 8.55 p.m.
Express Train 9.10 a.m.
Mail Train 9.55 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 19, 1881.

General Summary.

East Gwillimbury Spring Show and Plowing Match takes place on the farm of Jos. Hunter, Esq., on the 27th inst. For particulars see bills.

Dr. Ryerson has issued a lengthy letter addressed to the Hon. M. Cameron, on the University question, in reply to a pamphlet published by Messrs. Langton and Wilson. The latter appears in the *Guardian* this week.

King Council met at Bell's Hotel, 5th Con. King, on Tuesday last. Whitechapel Council sitting on the same day, we were unavoidably absent from the meeting at Bell's. We expect a report for next issue, however, of what transpired.

The County of York Teachers' Association holds its next Session in the Common School House, Newmarket, on the 27th inst. As several essays of interest will be read on the occasion, we would advise our citizens—particularly those who take an interest in school matters—to make it a point to be present.

From an article taken from the *Globe*, headed "The Public Accountant," it is found in another column of to-day's issue, it will be seen a gross deficiency of upwards of two millions two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, is the result of the past year's transactions of the country. Excellent Government! Galt is a nice man to calculate.

An employee on the Northern R. R., informs us, that a poor woman, (name not given) was badly burned, on Wednesday last, at Bell's Hotel, as she came here early next morning. It appears she carried a fire, by some means, and the immediately ran into the street. Before she could be rendered, she was burned so badly that death ensued. It is said her sufferings were of the most painful character.

We often hear of "glades taking to themselves wings and flying away." A paragraph in the *Montreal Pilot* confirms its truthfulness, by informing the public that "A \$1,400 chattel, who has been a cork at Fort Montpelier, and who escaped on the 9th of March last, in company with six others," came through the underground express, by way of Rochester, to Canada, on Monday last.

The Montreal papers give accounts of immense damage and loss in that city, occasioned by the breaking up of the ice in the St. Lawrence, and overflow of the lower part of that metropolis, the beginning of this week. It is stated that water had risen three feet high in St. Paul Street, flooding the cellars of wholesale and retail merchants, and causing heavy losses of produce, groceries and dry goods. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, only a part of which is covered by insurance.

A great deal of private talk has been indulged in with regard to the time for completing the assessment of the village of Aurora having gone so far as to declare it illegal to make the assessment after the 15th of April; and others explaining that were virtually dismissed. So, now, while we do not pretend to palliate negligence with regard to this matter, it seems the Council from any blame resulting from want of attention on their part; yet we take the liberty to assume those who value their franchise so dearly, and all others concerned, there is little danger of any difficulty as yet. By reference to the Consolidated Statutes, chap. 55, sec. 49, it will be observed, the time for assessing to complete their roll is extended to the 1st day of May.

Bills before Parliament.

Among the many bills now before the Legislature, affecting Upper Canada, we notice the following:

SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.
Mr. Scott has again introduced his Separate School Bill; but we make no doubt it will receive the fate of his former measure. This bill provides for repealing Section No. 18, Chap. 65, of the Consolidated Statutes, and substituting in lieu thereof, a clause providing that when "Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and freeholders or householders, resident within any School Section of any Township, Village or Town, or within any ward of any city, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desirous of establishing a Separate School, for the election of Trustees."

This bill also repeals Section No. 20 of the Consolidated Statutes, Chap. 65, and substitutes a clause, setting forth that the Trustees elected at a public meeting shall give notice to certain Municipal officers, informing them of the names, &c., of the parties elected as such Trustees. This bill also enacts, that the friends of Separate Schools residing in two different Sections or Townships may form Union Separate Schools. Every person paying rates, who, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives notice that he is a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of a Separate School situated in the Municipality, or adjoining Municipality, shall be exempt from the support of Common Schools, so long as he continues a supporter of such Separate School.

Every Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature; also, to a share in any grant made by Municipal Councils, according to the average number of pupils attending such schools, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending schools in such municipality.

This clause would be oppressive, as it would be taking Protestant money to teach Roman Catholic pupils.

The bill also provides for the Collector of

the Municipality to collect the rates at two per cent., except where the Collector has fixed salary, in which case he is to collect nothing. This part of the bill is also amended, for no provision is made how to proceed or what sort of a return to make, where said rates are not collectable from poor or destitute persons, &c. Of course, it is difficult to say what the present House will do; but on the eve of an election, we do not apprehend Mr. Scott will find supporters sufficient to carry his measure into law.

ELECTION OF REEVES.

Two bills are before the House, providing for the election of Reeves by the people, one by Mr. Aikins and the other by Mr. Holmes. The bill of the former, contemplating the election of the Municipal Board, that is to say, those will still be five. Councilors elected, besides the Reeve and Deputy. Mr. Holmes' bill contemplates the election of four Councilors and one Reeve—the Deputy to be elected from among themselves. Both bills fix a nominating day in the month of December, at which time and place Reeves shall be nominated—the votes for said Reeves to be taken when polling for Councilors. Mr. Holmes' bill also provides that Townships may be divided in four Wards, instead of five—so that each Ward may elect one Councilor.

Mr. Aikins' bill reduces the qualification for Reeves to any elector; while Mr. Holmes' bill fixes it the same as at present.

In case of a vacancy occurring during the year, Mr. Aikins' bill provides that the Council shall elect one from among their number, who shall serve for the remainder of the year; the other bill, in case of vacancy, calls for a new election by the people.

Reeves and Deputies to have all the powers they at present possess in voting, &c. No doubt these two bills will be amalgamated, and a pair taken from each. The passage of such a measure will give extra labor upon certain Municipal Officers, but we are persuaded it will lessen local jealousies, as it will remove from the arena of the Council Board, one great cause of dissatisfaction in small Municipalities.

CLERGY RESERVE FUND.

Mr. Aikins has introduced a bill, investing power in Municipal Councils to set apart surplus Clergy Reserve Funds by By-Law for School purposes; said funds may be loaned on first class real estate securities. The second clause confirms any investment already made.

In some respects the bill is a good one, and in others, it is not. We very much question the propriety of allowing Municipal Councilors to become money brokers; for we fear there will be too much striving to secure men to transact the affairs of the Corporation, by those interested in "the leaves and fishes," not qualified for the important duties devolving upon them.

THE JURY LAW.

Mr. McMillen has introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes, by providing for lessening the number of selectors of jurors, who now act in conjunction with the Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, &c. The object of this bill is to lessen County expenses.

TREES ALONG ROAD ALLOWANCES.

Mr. Holmes has introduced a bill extending the powers of Municipal Councils, with regard to the cutting down of trees all along road allowances, "for the space of 25 feet on each side of the highway." It further provides, in case the owner refuses, the Council may authorize the work, and if the timber cut does not pay the expenses of felling the same, and the owner refuses compensation, the cost shall be chargeable to the land in the same manner as arrears of Statute Labor, and shall be considered, in a point of law, as arrears of taxes. The work to be done, if by order of Council, must be executed under contract by public tender.

Accident and Fire.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following particulars of the accident which occurred on the 9th inst., on the Northern R. R. A train consisting of Engine, tender, and five or six flat cars loaded with stone, left Collingwood in the afternoon for Barrie; and on coming within about two miles of Warrington, a rail gave way—precipitating the engine and tender into the ditch. Fortunately the engineer and fireman were not hurt but Mr. Bruel, who is superintending the repairing of a bridge on the line, and was on the train at the time, was slightly injured; also, Capt. Wilkinson had a leg fractured by jumping from the engine. Had the train been running at full speed the damage would have been much greater—if not lives lost.

FIRE IN COLLINGWOOD.

The same correspondent informs us of a serious fire, which occurred in Collingwood on Sunday morning last—destroying four buildings. The cause was discovered about 4 a.m., issuing from an empty house adjoining Mr. Miller's residence, and the fire soon spread to three other buildings, which were all consumed before the destroying element could be stayed. The tenanted houses destroyed were occupied by Mrs. Renny, Mr. Hawkins, and a Dutchman named Lewis. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. One or two parties were arrested during Sunday, on suspicion. Mr. Hawkins had his place insured for \$800. The others had no insurance effect.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Says another correspondent—Trade is dull just now; but the business community are looking forward with hope, for the opening of navigation. Although the rumour, for some time prevailing, that no boats would be running in connection with the Railroad this season, caused considerable uneasiness and a depression in business followed. Efforts, however, are now being made to secure a through line, with every prospect of success, and no doubt by the time the ice disappears, a sufficient number of vessels will be chartered to form a regular line between Collingwood and all the Western Ports.

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to the Municipality to collect the rates at two per cent., except where the Collector has fixed salary, in which case he is to collect nothing. This part of the bill is also amended, for no provision is made how to proceed or what sort of a return to make, where said rates are not collectable from poor or destitute persons, &c. Of course, it is difficult to say what the present House will do; but on the eve of an election, we do not apprehend Mr. Scott will find supporters sufficient to carry his measure into law.

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From the above, it is easy to understand why the County has not been set apart from the City for judicial purposes; it is easy to understand why Justice is not meted out to the tax-payers of York. Whenever we have talked of forming a separate County of this Riding, to the benefit of the people under which we live, many good-meaning farmers in this section have protested that a separation from the City will reduce our grievances; but if the citizens of York are ready to take a decided stand, to prevent Peel from separating, what may York expect? At the present time, these prisoners are fed with bread purchased with the taxes levied upon our property. They turn our fuel; employ the time of our jurymen, to settle their disputes; occupy our jail and Court House; and the moment we demand of the Legislature to do justice in the premises, they unite their forces to defeat any measure of relief. For years they have been jangling about paying the County simple interest for accommodations effected for their convenience, and are even now threatening repudiation. This very fact they take as decided a stand in this matter, as they do in the case of the people of York. York is a little more behind the screen, but fancy a speedy change would come over "the spirit of their dreams." The authorities have no right to levy taxes upon the County, and the mechanics of North York for the special benefit of Toronto.

Postal Department.

The Hon. Sir James Smith, Post Master General, has laid before Parliament his annual report, from which we learn the total receipts amounted to \$672,472.61. Of this sum, there was \$10,145.62 in the hands of Postmasters, and \$3,874.90 due to England on Packet Postage. The total expenditure for the year figures up to \$655,000.

We also make the following extracts of local interest, in regard to our own Post Offices. The following Commissions or Statutes were paid the respective Postmasters:—
Newmarket \$396.31
Aurora 186.34
Holland Landing 165.95
Sharon 60.50
Queensville 42.57
Kewick 42.27
Pine Orchard 17.07
Holland 23.97
Lambton 6.96
Southville 14.34
Ringwood 124.13
Kettleby 34.63
Lindsay 157.01
Oak Ridge 42.64
King 65.50
Locky 41.29
Georgina 109.10

Besides the above amounts, a sum ranging from \$2 to \$10 was allowed for Stationery; and in these Postmasters issuing money orders a slight commission was also paid.

Whitechapel Council.

The above Council met at the Wellington Hotel, Aurora, on Tuesday last—the 16th inst. All the members present—the Reeve in the chair.

The Council then organized as a Court of Revision.

Only one appeal was made. Mr. M. Starr appealed against his assessment of personal property which was fixed by the Assessor at \$1,000. Mr. Starr made a declaration, stating the sum at \$400; and the Court ordered the alteration of the Roll accordingly.

The Court then adjourned.

In Council, at last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Petition of Wm. Orton for leave to cause was the first matter taken up.

Moved by Mr. McKelvey, seconded by Mr. Randall—that the prayer of the petition be granted.—Carried.

A Petition was presented from R. P. Irvine and a number of others—inhabitants of Aurora—praying for aid on roads in the village.

Also, from John Swire and others, praying for aid on the side line between 25 and 26; in the 8th Concession.

Also, from David March and others, praying for relief for Catherine Burkhardt—a destitute widow woman.

Also, from Christian Lehman and others, for aid on Town Line between Whitechapel and Markham, along the 8th Concession.

Mr. Ashton, as Inspector of Licenses for the Township, laid before the Council a notice of appeal that had been served upon him by Wm. Smith, Esq., of Aurora. It appears the Inspector prosecuted Smith before a Bench of Magistrates for selling spirituous liquors contrary to statute, and by them was found guilty and fined the sum of \$10 and costs. The Inspector now desired to know of the Council if he should defend it.

The Council gave the authority to defend the case. If people violated the law to get rid of paying the license fees, they were not disposed to cloak them.

In reference to the petition from Christian Lehman, and others, on motion of Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McKelvey, the prayer was granted and \$50 voted, provided Markham grant a similar amount.

The petition of R. P. Irvine, Esq., and others; and John Swire and others, were laid over until next meeting, when road appropriations would be made.

In reference to the petition of David March and others for relief for Catherine Burkhardt, it was moved by Mr. Randall, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, that Messrs. McKelvey and Harrison be a committee to investigate the circumstances of the case, and report next meeting—whereupon to draw upon the treasurer for what assistance they might deem absolutely necessary.—Carried.

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to the Municipality to collect the rates at two per cent., except where the Collector has fixed salary, in which case he is to collect nothing. This part of the bill is also amended, for no provision is made how to proceed or what sort of a return to make, where said rates are not collectable from poor or destitute persons, &c. Of course, it is difficult to say what the present House will do; but on the eve of an election, we do not apprehend Mr. Scott will find supporters sufficient to carry his measure into law.

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PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Hullo! Hullo! Where are you going?

WHY,
To McMASTER'S,
To get some of his Cheap Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in intimating to his customers, and the community in general, that he has just received an immense

NEW STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

COMPRISING
A splendid assortment of Dress Goods, Parasols, Ribbons, Muslins, Hosiery and Gloves, Sewed Muslin Goods, Tuscan and Fanny Bonnets, Delaines—worth 1s. for 7d., Prints—newest designs—and cheap, from 6d. per yd., Prints worth 10d. for 7d., Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Cashmere, Grenadine and Magenta Shawls in all colors, at prices that defy competition.

Anything and everything in the shape of Dry Goods, I am prepared, and now offer to the public at unusually low prices.

Just received, an immense stock of

Ready-made Clothing!

Quite superior in Quality Design and Value to the cheap goods commonly sold throughout the country, and patronized upon the public as being

MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.

Completing every style, price and size in

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Daily expected, and now on voyage of importation,

100 TONS IRON AND STEEL.

Of the best brands, together with a large and well-selected stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

In which will be found everything required for the country trade,

AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

Blacksmiths! Blacksmiths! Blacksmiths!

Look to your interests, and buy your Iron, Steel, &c., where you will get it

AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

TO CONVINCE YOU, ONE CALL ONLY IS NECESSARY.

The extraordinary and continued increase in the subscriber's

GROCERY BUSINESS.

Renders it unnecessary that he should say anything about that branch, further than to

state, that his grocery stock will be found

Complete as Usual!

And that he has a few casks left of these

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP CURRANTS,

Of which every housekeeper in the land should keep themselves constantly supplied.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap as ever,

ROOTS AND SHORS OF EVERY DESIGN AND QUALITY, AT AMAZING LOW PRICES.

China, Glass and Earthenware;

Toilet, Dinner and Tea Sets;

Milk Pans, Crocks, &c.

Silk, Felt, Leghorn, and Tuscan Hats,

Men's and Boys'.

Cloth and Tweed Caps, &c.

Garments Made to order on the Shortest Notice, and Warranted to Fit.

SALT, WATER-LIME AND PARIS PLASTER,

Always on hand, and for sale Cheap.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE.

Wm. McMASTER, Junr.

WATER-STREET, APRIL 17, 1861.

NEW

Blacksmithing!

THOMAS KIRK,

LATELY from Glasgow, Scotland, begs to

inform the farmers round and the inhabitants

in Newmarket, that he has leased the

premises so long occupied by Mr. John McKay,

a Blacksmithing and Wagon-making

Establishment, where he intends carrying on

the above trade in all its branches. All kinds

of

Agricultural Implements,

Made and repaired. Horse Shodding will have

his personal attention; Mill Picks made and

sharpened; and from his long practical experience

he trusts to merit a share of that patronage

so long bestowed on his predecessor.

Newmarket, April 10, 1861.

*3m9

NEW STORE

ONE Door South of Mr. Joseph Millard's Fur-

niture Warehouse,

Main Street, Newmarket.

UTILITARIAN AND FANCY

GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WEL-

Opes About the First of April,

A large and varied assortment of useful and fancy

goods, consisting, in part, of nearly all kinds of

WOODEN WARE,

For domestic use and convenience. This department

is very full and practically useful; also, a

varied and almost endless assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of Berlin Wool, and all its accessories

He would likewise call special attention to his

stock of

ROOM PAPER & PAPER HANGINGS,

From the best to the commonest qualities, together

with an extremely varied collection of articles of

usefulness and taste; also, an interesting selection of

Children's Toys,

Together with a general stock of Stationery, Cutlery, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c. As a whole, the stock is almost endless in

VARIETY AND PATTERN!

The Subscriber, desirous of contributing to the convenience and taste of the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, would respectfully request them to come and see the stock, at which all parties interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

J. KENNEDY,

Holland Landing, April 10, 1861.

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You look as though you were being yourself, as a very good fellow who stood beside a donkey.

People generally have more sympathy in commiserating than approving. They hate with more ardour than they love.

A Menial Joke.—The joke is never rich. Consequently all jokes may be classified as emblems of the liver.

Why is a hungry boy looking at pudding, like a wild horse? Because he would like all the better if he had a bit in his mouth.

As we grow older, it is with hearts as with heads of hair; for one that we find real there are nine that are false.

"Tommy, my son, what is a lullaby?" "A clothes line, daddy." "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to pole."

An impudent fellow says, "Show me all the dresses a woman has worn in the course of her life, and I will write her biography from them."

A New Line.—A fellow in Kentucky, with a railway imagination, wants to know how long it will be before they open the equatorial line.

A bankrupt, on being consigned with care to the embers, replied, "Oh, I am not at all embarrassed; it is my creditors that are embarrassed."

What is that which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length also inches, and depth three inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe.

Does the portrait painter say that everything should be in character. For instance, a portrait of a man should be painted on "tracing paper," and a woman on "footstep."

Thomas Hood died composing—and that too, in a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying; out of charity to the undertaker, who related to "him" a lively Hood.

"Mother, I should be surprised if Susan gets shoked some day." "Why my son?" "Because John Whisky twisted his arms around her neck, the other night and if she had not kissed him to let go, he would have strangled her."

"So here I am between two tailors," said a fellow at a public table, where two young tailors were seated, who had just begun business for themselves. "True," was the reply, "we are beginners, and can only afford to keep one good between us."

Put no dependence on genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is decided to well directed labor, nothing worth having is to be had without it.

A man respected in society betakes himself to his cup, saying "I can leave off when I please." He might more reasonably jump from a precipice five hundred feet high and say, "I don't intend to go to the bottom. When I have fallen half way, I shall turn around and come up again."—Decker.

About Ashes.—Ash-buyer—Any ashes to sell to day? Farmer—No, Sir, Ash-buyer—Give you eight cents in cash a bushel? Farmer—Can get twenty-five cents a bushel. Ash-buyer—Guess you are mistaken. Farmer—Guess I am. Ash-buyer—Who'll give it? Farmer—Smith at the Red Mill. Ash-buyer—Smith don't buy ashes, nor never did. Farmer—Yes, but I put the ashes on my corn and wheat, and the ashes make grain, and then Smith buys them at all what I said.

SANDY AND THE BARBER.—A Highlander, who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop in Glasgow to get shaved. The barber looked one of his brooms, and having shaved him asked him the price of it.

"Tippecoe," said Sandy.

"No, no," said the barber, "I'll give you a penny, but that doesn't satisfy you, you can take your broom back."

The Highlander took the broom and asked what he had to pay.

"A penny," says Sandy.

"I'll give ye a ha'penny," said Sandy, "and if that dinna satisfy ye just put on my beard again!"

Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, it is proper and expedient that the Confederate States of America, as is done by all the great nations of the world, should adopt national arms and a national flag; Now, know all men by these presents, that I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do order, command, and ordain, that in future the national arms to be painted or emblazoned on all the flags of our great army and navy, and all the banners of our forts, castles, and arsenals shall be as follows, viz:—

On a shield argent, On the Dexter chief, seven stars. On the sinister chief, seven crossed right angles, between which are placed, in relief, two pistols, a revolver and a bowie knife. On the sinister base, a laurel wreath, encircling a shield and hand-cuffs.

The crest.—A large goose. The motto.—"Liberty." The shield to be tastefully furnished with chains of varied lengths and thicknesses. On the scroll underneath are the words, in large letters, "All men are born equal." "The God of the Free." "Give us Liberty or Death."

And I further recommend that such arms be sculptured on our Capitol, and on our Houses of Legislature, to point down to succeeding generations our forefathers to the great cause of human freedom.

And I further ordain that the Marshalless House of Liberty shall be declared to future to be the National Anthem of said Confederate States, and shall be performed by all military bands, as well as by all other bands on public occasions, and shall be sung with particularity in drawing the groans and shrieks of our slaves when suffering under the punishment so often and so dexterly inflicted with the "Land of Liberty."

Given under my hand and seal, at our Capitol of Montgomery, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By command, TIMOTHY SCORRION, Secretary, C. S. A.

December 23, 1890.

THE NEW ERA, APRIL 18, 1891.

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Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, it is proper and expedient that the Confederate States of America, as is done by all the great nations of the world, should adopt national arms and a national flag; Now, know all men by these presents, that I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do order, command, and ordain, that in future the national arms to be painted or emblazoned on all the flags of our great army and navy, and all the banners of our forts, castles, and arsenals shall be as follows, viz:—

On a shield argent, On the Dexter chief, seven stars. On the sinister chief, seven crossed right angles, between which are placed, in relief, two pistols, a revolver and a bowie knife. On the sinister base, a laurel wreath, encircling a shield and hand-cuffs.

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Given under my hand and seal, at our Capitol of Montgomery, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one.

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By command, TIMOTHY SCORRION, Secretary, C. S. A.

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